

# The Times.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers at their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 5 cents a week, 10 cents a month, \$2.00 a year; by mail 6 cents a month, \$6.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company, Reading notices, in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender. Telephone No. 100. Office, No. 100, editorial rooms, No. 100.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper. If you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.  
MANCHESTER BUREAU, 121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, MYRNE AND HALL STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT, PHONE 111.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEL L. WILSON, MANAGER, RIPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY MAY, 7, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Richmond Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Germania Lodge, K. O. F., Elletts Hall, Fitzhugh Lodge, L. O. O. F., Eagle Hall, Friendship Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Jameson Tribe, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

La Fayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Old Dominion Division, R. R. Telegraphers, Eagle Hall.

Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Ceresky's Hall.

Union Council, R. A., Corcoran Hall.

St. Ann's Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Elletts Hall.

Jefferson Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Capital City, L. O. O. F., Gate-wood's Hall.

Trinity Lodge, L. O. G. T., Centre Hall.

West-End Lodge, L. O. G. T., West-Street Baptist Church.

Catholic Beneficial Society, Cathedral Hall.

Central Beneficial and Social Society, Lee Hall.

Richmond Conclave, I. O. H., Central Hall.

Company "D," First Regiment, Armory.

Company "E," First Regiment, Armory.

L. I. Blues, Blues' New Armory.

Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE OF "COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL."

The delusive publication called "Coin's Financial School" is not entitled to the confidence and consideration it has received, but thoughtless people read it and are unwilling to take the trouble to discover its falsehoods and fallacies for themselves, and many are, therefore, imposed on by it, and we feel bound, therefore, to continue making exposures of its misleading and false statements.

There was no American silver in this country in 1873, when the demonetizing act was passed, except about \$75,000,000 of minor coins—half dollars, quarters, etc.—which were overvalued, and not worth their face, and were only legal tender for 45, and consequently no business transactions were based upon them. To avoid the crushing effect of this fact upon his theories, the author of this precious book invents a fairy tale. He tries to make out that there was a vast quantity of foreign silver circulating here. We find an exposure of this by Mr. Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post. He says:

"At this point in the exercises we read that 'Young Medill' starts up there is no such person as Young Medill, and wants to know why it was that a great many foreign silver coins circulated in this country at their value as bullion before the year 1890. 'Coin' has an answer ready for him. 'It had all been made legal tender,' he says, 'by act of Congress. We needed more silver than we had, and Congress passed laws making all foreign silver coins legal tender in this country.' It is one of the axioms of the silverites that coins circulate by reason of their legal tender faculty and not of their metallic value. This is a fundamental proposition in 'Coin's Financial School.' Hence, when confronted by the fact that upwards of two hundred different foreign silver coins circulated in this country prior to 1890, he must needs tell a lie, harsh language, but justified to account for something which really knocks the bottom out of his whole system."

Coin quotes the law, which, he says, sustains his statement, thus:

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the following foreign silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable for the payments of all debts and demands at the rates following, that is to say: The Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia, etc."

The act referred to is that of March 3, 1893. The law consists in the insignificant "etc." which is intended to include all other foreign silver coins circulating in the United States prior to 1890. In order to show the falsity of this law, we quote the remainder of this law, which is left to the reader's imagination in the "etc." It is:

"Of not less than 87-100 in fineness and 45 grains in weight, at 100 cents each, and the five-franc pieces of France, of not less than 90-100 in fineness and 24 grains in weight, at 95 cents each."

By putting these two pieces together, the reader will see that the only foreign silver coins made legal tender by this act were the dollars of Spain, Mexico, Peru and Bolivia, and the five-franc pieces (not the smaller coins) of France. But the writer says that "it" (meaning the foreign silver circulating here at that time), "had all been made legal tender in the United States by act of Congress."

The truth is that Congress made only two foreign silver coins legal tender, the dollar of Spain and the five-franc piece of France. The Spanish dollars, which found their way hither, being mostly coined in the Spanish-American mints, it became necessary when these colonies

achieved their independence, to include their names in the list in order to avoid ambiguity. So it came about that the dollars of Mexico, Central America, Chili, and Peru, and Bolivia were added to our legal tender list at different times. The reason why the dollars of Spain and the five-franc pieces of France were made legal tender was that they were here, and in general use before the Constitution was adopted, the former having been the money of the colonies and the latter having been introduced in large quantities by the French armies during the Revolutionary War. The French coins are called Crowns, and yet sensible men allow this man to impose his falsehoods and sophistries on them as facts and sound argument.

DISCREDITABLE AND UNWORTHY.

The address issued several days ago by Department Commander Joseph A. Hayes, from Boston, Mass., to all the Grand Army Posts in Massachusetts, relative to the coming unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead at Chicago, ought to receive very general attention. It is as follows:

What seems to me to be a most extraordinary proceeding in this great nation of ours, is advertised to take place at Chicago on Memorial-Day of this year, wherein a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead is to be dedicated. It was an outrage to every true Union man that the monument was ever erected; but now insult is added to injury by the selection of our Grand Army saboteurs to go to Chicago to witness the unveiling of the monument.

What seems to me to be a most extraordinary proceeding in this great nation of ours, is advertised to take place at Chicago on Memorial-Day of this year, wherein a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead is to be dedicated. It was an outrage to every true Union man that the monument was ever erected; but now insult is added to injury by the selection of our Grand Army saboteurs to go to Chicago to witness the unveiling of the monument.

Comrades, the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause cries out in protest against this blasphemous act.

It is not within my province to issue, in general orders, a command to our posts to take action condemning this proposed performance, but I sincerely hope that the members of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

The dedication would have taken place one year ago but for the fact that the funds to meet the expense could not be secured, and it was postponed. It is a shame and a wonder that it should come now, or ever. Bad as it is, that any memorial should be related to the memory of the traitors of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

That, as has been stated in the public press, has been done. Should all this take place, and we remain silent? I say no! A thousand times no!

We are very sorry to believe that the animus of this address finds a place in the breasts of very many men in the North. We are also rejoiced to know that its sentiments are repudiated and condemned by another very large body of northern citizens.

At the opening of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for Colorado and Wyoming, on Wednesday last, General Collins, commander of that department, in the opening address proposed the establishment in the South of a home for indigent and helpless ex-Confederates. "They are not our comrades in the Grand Army sense," he said, "but they are our brothers in the American sense. There is but one place," he declared, "where a movement of this kind can start, and that is in the Grand Army of the Republic. These old Confederates," he added, "formed an army whose record for bravery can stand on our fame as a nation of nations."

That is the language of an honorable, brave soldier who knew how to expose his life without reserve upon the field of battle, but equally how to meet his brave enemy whom he had vanquished with that consideration which his heroism had won, and which would cause him no pang of humiliation in his defeat.

The other is the utterance of a narrow-minded bigot, a man of whom it is charitable to say, he is utterly ignorant of the constitutional history of his country, who is incapable of understanding that his opponent may be as sincere as himself, and that defeat in contest does not necessarily carry with it disgrace to the losing side.

The one is the utterance of the ideal soldier, the other of the poisoned partisan who might stand by his guns upon the field of battle, but who would be far more likely to desert them and hide his person in some place of safety.

Pickett's Division of Virginians started on their immortal charge on the third day at Gettysburg with about 4,500 muskets. When his fragments emerged from that volcano of shot and shell and fire its 152 regiments could not muster 1,000 men. A number of this command were made prisoners by the enemy closing in on them when they had marched through such a tornado of shot and shell as never fell upon any other command, and were left isolated without support, and it has never, therefore, been known just how many of them were killed and wounded. But we can judge of this from the mortality in the field officers.

Of his three brigadier-generals, one lay dead on the field, one lay dying on the field, and the third was thought to be in the agonies of death. Seven of his colonels were dead, one mortally wounded, and five more or less badly wounded—all the colonels there. Of his lieutenant-colonels, three-two of them commanding regiments—were dead, and three wounded, and there was no one field officer, except the commanding general, for the whole division left unhurt. Eleven commanders of regiments, therefore, out of fifteen, were killed and every other one wounded.

The men whom Pickett's Division charged were soldiers, and there is nothing more beautiful or more touching in all the history of the war than the testimony which the officers commanding these valiant men who resisted that unparalleled charge have voluntarily borne in their reports of the battle to the magnificent conduct and heroism of Pickett's Virginians.

That is the spirit in which a true soldier looks upon his brave enemy whom he has vanquished, and it is creditable to neither the head nor the heart of a Union soldier to be talking now of the "iron-blood" of the Confederate soldier.

The Union soldiers came into the South and enclose and decorate the graves of their dead, and they create parks of battlefields and erect monuments to Union soldiers who fell in battle; and the people of the South have not one feeling of resentment when they see them doing it. They welcome them on their mis-

sions, and honor them for manifesting grateful remembrance of their comrades who lost their lives in doing their duty. It is not very becoming in us to hold up our own conduct as a model upon which others should form their, but as this matter is in question we may properly appeal to the intelligent judgment of the world to say which is more becoming in men who profess a desire to lead humane and upright lives, the line of conduct that banishes resentment and honors what is brave and true, even in an enemy, or that which cherishes a grievance with vindictive malignity and will never consent that differences shall end.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Is Richmond going to do nothing about sending delegates to the sound-money convention, to be held at Memphis on May 23? Representatives will be sent to it from all parts of the South, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted an invitation to attend it, and make an address to it. It is to be a notable body of men, and the occasion will be a notable occasion, for it will be the first step in a movement that will seek to give the people of the South sound and correct information concerning our financial situation and needs, and that will have in view to meet and counteract the false ideas that the advocates of free silver, greenbacks, and other forms of fiat money and foolishness, have scattered so widely amongst the South-saboteurs on which to concentrate a shaft set up to commemorate the deeds of men who did all in their power to destroy the Government, and which Government we fought to save, and this north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Comrades, the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause cries out in protest against this blasphemous act.

It is not within my province to issue, in general orders, a command to our posts to take action condemning this proposed performance, but I sincerely hope that the members of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

The dedication would have taken place one year ago but for the fact that the funds to meet the expense could not be secured, and it was postponed. It is a shame and a wonder that it should come now, or ever. Bad as it is, that any memorial should be related to the memory of the traitors of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

That, as has been stated in the public press, has been done. Should all this take place, and we remain silent? I say no! A thousand times no!

We are very sorry to believe that the animus of this address finds a place in the breasts of very many men in the North. We are also rejoiced to know that its sentiments are repudiated and condemned by another very large body of northern citizens.

At the opening of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for Colorado and Wyoming, on Wednesday last, General Collins, commander of that department, in the opening address proposed the establishment in the South of a home for indigent and helpless ex-Confederates. "They are not our comrades in the Grand Army sense," he said, "but they are our brothers in the American sense. There is but one place," he declared, "where a movement of this kind can start, and that is in the Grand Army of the Republic. These old Confederates," he added, "formed an army whose record for bravery can stand on our fame as a nation of nations."

That is the language of an honorable, brave soldier who knew how to expose his life without reserve upon the field of battle, but equally how to meet his brave enemy whom he had vanquished with that consideration which his heroism had won, and which would cause him no pang of humiliation in his defeat.

The other is the utterance of a narrow-minded bigot, a man of whom it is charitable to say, he is utterly ignorant of the constitutional history of his country, who is incapable of understanding that his opponent may be as sincere as himself, and that defeat in contest does not necessarily carry with it disgrace to the losing side.

The one is the utterance of the ideal soldier, the other of the poisoned partisan who might stand by his guns upon the field of battle, but who would be far more likely to desert them and hide his person in some place of safety.

Pickett's Division of Virginians started on their immortal charge on the third day at Gettysburg with about 4,500 muskets. When his fragments emerged from that volcano of shot and shell and fire its 152 regiments could not muster 1,000 men. A number of this command were made prisoners by the enemy closing in on them when they had marched through such a tornado of shot and shell as never fell upon any other command, and were left isolated without support, and it has never, therefore, been known just how many of them were killed and wounded. But we can judge of this from the mortality in the field officers.

Of his three brigadier-generals, one lay dead on the field, one lay dying on the field, and the third was thought to be in the agonies of death. Seven of his colonels were dead, one mortally wounded, and five more or less badly wounded—all the colonels there. Of his lieutenant-colonels, three-two of them commanding regiments—were dead, and three wounded, and there was no one field officer, except the commanding general, for the whole division left unhurt. Eleven commanders of regiments, therefore, out of fifteen, were killed and every other one wounded.

The men whom Pickett's Division charged were soldiers, and there is nothing more beautiful or more touching in all the history of the war than the testimony which the officers commanding these valiant men who resisted that unparalleled charge have voluntarily borne in their reports of the battle to the magnificent conduct and heroism of Pickett's Virginians.

That is the spirit in which a true soldier looks upon his brave enemy whom he has vanquished, and it is creditable to neither the head nor the heart of a Union soldier to be talking now of the "iron-blood" of the Confederate soldier.

The Union soldiers came into the South and enclose and decorate the graves of their dead, and they create parks of battlefields and erect monuments to Union soldiers who fell in battle; and the people of the South have not one feeling of resentment when they see them doing it. They welcome them on their mis-

sions, and honor them for manifesting grateful remembrance of their comrades who lost their lives in doing their duty. It is not very becoming in us to hold up our own conduct as a model upon which others should form their, but as this matter is in question we may properly appeal to the intelligent judgment of the world to say which is more becoming in men who profess a desire to lead humane and upright lives, the line of conduct that banishes resentment and honors what is brave and true, even in an enemy, or that which cherishes a grievance with vindictive malignity and will never consent that differences shall end.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Is Richmond going to do nothing about sending delegates to the sound-money convention, to be held at Memphis on May 23? Representatives will be sent to it from all parts of the South, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted an invitation to attend it, and make an address to it. It is to be a notable body of men, and the occasion will be a notable occasion, for it will be the first step in a movement that will seek to give the people of the South sound and correct information concerning our financial situation and needs, and that will have in view to meet and counteract the false ideas that the advocates of free silver, greenbacks, and other forms of fiat money and foolishness, have scattered so widely amongst the South-saboteurs on which to concentrate a shaft set up to commemorate the deeds of men who did all in their power to destroy the Government, and which Government we fought to save, and this north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Comrades, the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause cries out in protest against this blasphemous act.

It is not within my province to issue, in general orders, a command to our posts to take action condemning this proposed performance, but I sincerely hope that the members of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

The dedication would have taken place one year ago but for the fact that the funds to meet the expense could not be secured, and it was postponed. It is a shame and a wonder that it should come now, or ever. Bad as it is, that any memorial should be related to the memory of the traitors of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

That, as has been stated in the public press, has been done. Should all this take place, and we remain silent? I say no! A thousand times no!

We are very sorry to believe that the animus of this address finds a place in the breasts of very many men in the North. We are also rejoiced to know that its sentiments are repudiated and condemned by another very large body of northern citizens.

At the opening of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for Colorado and Wyoming, on Wednesday last, General Collins, commander of that department, in the opening address proposed the establishment in the South of a home for indigent and helpless ex-Confederates. "They are not our comrades in the Grand Army sense," he said, "but they are our brothers in the American sense. There is but one place," he declared, "where a movement of this kind can start, and that is in the Grand Army of the Republic. These old Confederates," he added, "formed an army whose record for bravery can stand on our fame as a nation of nations."

That is the language of an honorable, brave soldier who knew how to expose his life without reserve upon the field of battle, but equally how to meet his brave enemy whom he had vanquished with that consideration which his heroism had won, and which would cause him no pang of humiliation in his defeat.

The other is the utterance of a narrow-minded bigot, a man of whom it is charitable to say, he is utterly ignorant of the constitutional history of his country, who is incapable of understanding that his opponent may be as sincere as himself, and that defeat in contest does not necessarily carry with it disgrace to the losing side.

The one is the utterance of the ideal soldier, the other of the poisoned partisan who might stand by his guns upon the field of battle, but who would be far more likely to desert them and hide his person in some place of safety.

Pickett's Division of Virginians started on their immortal charge on the third day at Gettysburg with about 4,500 muskets. When his fragments emerged from that volcano of shot and shell and fire its 152 regiments could not muster 1,000 men. A number of this command were made prisoners by the enemy closing in on them when they had marched through such a tornado of shot and shell as never fell upon any other command, and were left isolated without support, and it has never, therefore, been known just how many of them were killed and wounded. But we can judge of this from the mortality in the field officers.

Of his three brigadier-generals, one lay dead on the field, one lay dying on the field, and the third was thought to be in the agonies of death. Seven of his colonels were dead, one mortally wounded, and five more or less badly wounded—all the colonels there. Of his lieutenant-colonels, three-two of them commanding regiments—were dead, and three wounded, and there was no one field officer, except the commanding general, for the whole division left unhurt. Eleven commanders of regiments, therefore, out of fifteen, were killed and every other one wounded.

The men whom Pickett's Division charged were soldiers, and there is nothing more beautiful or more touching in all the history of the war than the testimony which the officers commanding these valiant men who resisted that unparalleled charge have voluntarily borne in their reports of the battle to the magnificent conduct and heroism of Pickett's Virginians.

That is the spirit in which a true soldier looks upon his brave enemy whom he has vanquished, and it is creditable to neither the head nor the heart of a Union soldier to be talking now of the "iron-blood" of the Confederate soldier.

The Union soldiers came into the South and enclose and decorate the graves of their dead, and they create parks of battlefields and erect monuments to Union soldiers who fell in battle; and the people of the South have not one feeling of resentment when they see them doing it. They welcome them on their mis-

sions, and honor them for manifesting grateful remembrance of their comrades who lost their lives in doing their duty. It is not very becoming in us to hold up our own conduct as a model upon which others should form their, but as this matter is in question we may properly appeal to the intelligent judgment of the world to say which is more becoming in men who profess a desire to lead humane and upright lives, the line of conduct that banishes resentment and honors what is brave and true, even in an enemy, or that which cherishes a grievance with vindictive malignity and will never consent that differences shall end.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Is Richmond going to do nothing about sending delegates to the sound-money convention, to be held at Memphis on May 23? Representatives will be sent to it from all parts of the South, and the Secretary of the Treasury has accepted an invitation to attend it, and make an address to it. It is to be a notable body of men, and the occasion will be a notable occasion, for it will be the first step in a movement that will seek to give the people of the South sound and correct information concerning our financial situation and needs, and that will have in view to meet and counteract the false ideas that the advocates of free silver, greenbacks, and other forms of fiat money and foolishness, have scattered so widely amongst the South-saboteurs on which to concentrate a shaft set up to commemorate the deeds of men who did all in their power to destroy the Government, and which Government we fought to save, and this north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Comrades, the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause cries out in protest against this blasphemous act.

It is not within my province to issue, in general orders, a command to our posts to take action condemning this proposed performance, but I sincerely hope that the members of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

The dedication would have taken place one year ago but for the fact that the funds to meet the expense could not be secured, and it was postponed. It is a shame and a wonder that it should come now, or ever. Bad as it is, that any memorial should be related to the memory of the traitors of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as rejecting such exercises.

## DEATH OF COLLECTOR CARTER

He Was Head of the Western North Carolina Internal Revenue Service.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

Kept Elias Was Three Times Named for the Place by Vice Deceased Him—Scottish Rite Masonry—Post-Office Route Changes in Virginia.

Times Bureau, Raleigh Building, Washington, May 6, 1895.

"Few die and none resign" is an old saying, but yet within the last few weeks the most important Federal office in each of the States of Virginia and North Carolina has been made vacant on account of the death of the incumbent.

Scarcely had the vacancy in the collectorship of the Western Virginia Internal Revenue District been filled when the Treasury Department is officially notified that Mr. Melvin E. Carter, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth North Carolina District, was dead.

The circumstances under which Collector Carter was appointed are too recent events to have been forgotten. In the early part of his administration the President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Carter for the office of collector of the Fifth North Carolina District.

The nomination met with the most bitter opposition from the late Senator Vance, of North Carolina, whose influence in the Senate was sufficient to hold the nomination in committee until the Senate adjourned, and confirmation was lost by default.

Three times was the name of Mr. Elias sent to the Senate, but the opposition was so strong that it was not until the fourth time that the nomination was confirmed. Mr. Elias finally declined the appointment and retired from the office of collector of the Fifth North Carolina District.

The appointment was a compromise, and was the result of an agreement between Senator Vance and Mr. Carter. The first notification of the death of Mr. Carter was carried into the Treasury Department by Mr. Carter's confidential correspondent, and later it was carried by General Kier Craig in the Post-office of the day.

The death of Mr. Carter was a surprise to the North Carolinians here, and they were, as to his success, as much at sea as were the Virginians. Mr. Carter was the successor of Colonel Ham Sheppard.

Mr. Carter was a native of North Carolina, and was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry. He was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of high character.

Mr. Carter was a man of high character, and was a successful collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a man of